



Operations Support

*Emergency Communications Resource
for the State of California*

State of California

Auxiliary Communications Service

Plan

**Education and leadership to local jurisdictions
in the use of communications volunteers**

Gray Davis
Governor

Dallas Jones
Director
Governor's Office of Emergency Services

9/5/2001

**STATE OF CALIFORNIA
AUXILIARY COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE PLAN**

INTRODUCTORY OVERVIEW

The Auxiliary Communications Service (ACS) program is multi-functional.

(a) When the ACS program was created by the Legislature its defined purpose was to provide education and leadership to State Agencies, Operational Areas and local government for use of skilled volunteers in communications. To that purpose it provides educational materials, such as weekly EMergency COMMunications (EMCOMM) Bulletins, the ACS Newsletter, resources and materials on the ACS Web site at <http://acs.oes.ca.gov> and a FTP archive site at <ftp.ucsd.edu/emcomm> and <ftp.oes.ca.gov>.

(b) Region ACS Officers provide a continuing presence to the Operational Areas and coordinate ACS communications mutual aid to/from the OES Region Operations Centers (REOC's) to/with OA's pursuant to direction of the Region ACS communications coordinator or the ACS program coordinator.

(c) State ACS provides the State Operations Center (SOC), Warning Center and REOC's with CommCenters staffed by personnel skilled in several communications modalities including computers, computer networks, microwave, radio, and others. ACS also provides personnel for the OES Communications Vans, OASIS satellite units, the EAS and other systems. In doing so it sets an example to Operational Areas and Local Government in use of the ACS program.

State ACS has units at OES headquarters in Sacramento, and each OES Administrative and Mutual Aid Region, and at State Agencies, such as Caltrans and others.

An on-going relationship that puts its participants in the facility on a day-to-day basis provides ACS participants with familiarization of agency programs, protocols, do and do not's. It affords the opportunity for them to know paid personnel and for paid personnel to know the ACS leaders, both of which provide important support for emergency response.

ACS personnel are unpaid volunteers registered as Disaster Service Workers. They shall not be used to replace available paid-staff, nor to save paid-staff overtime, nor to eliminate or avoid a paid-staff position. They may be placed in an emergency hire relationship should the need arise. They may, and have, become paid agency staff.

The ACS plan complies with the Standardized Emergency Management System and the California Emergency Plan that require State agencies with responsibilities for emergency response to follow established plans and procedures. Like the State Emergency Plan, the ACS plan is an overview and not a detailed operations document.

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DISTRIBUTION

California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection	[7]
California Specialized Training Institute	[1]
OES Public Information Office	[1]
OES Planning Section	[1]
OES Fire and Rescue Branch	[1]
OES Law Enforcement Branch	[1]
OES Disaster Assistance Branch	[1]
OES Planning and Technological Assistance Branch	[1]
OES Deputy Director, Emergency Operations and Training Division	[1]
OES Deputy Director, Planning and Disaster Assistance Division	[1]
Telecommunications Division, Department of General Services	[2]
Department of Transportation - Caltrans	[2]
Department of Health Services	[2]
FEMA National and FEMA Regions IX and X	[3]
State of Nevada Division of Emergency Services	[1]
Department of Energy, Nevada	[1]
State of Oregon Emergency Management Division	[1]
State of Arizona Division of Emergency Services	[1]
State of Hawaii Civil Defense Division	[1]
State of Washington	[1]
NASA Ames Research	[1]
CAP Director of Communication and CA Wing HQ Civil Air Patrol	[2]
Each County OES (Coordinator and ACS or RACES Officer)	[116]
State OES Administrative Region 2 each	[6]
ACS Officer, Coastal, Inland and Southern Regions ACS Officers	[4]
Mutual Aid Region Radio Officers	[6]
State ACS Participants and Relay Stations	[50]
MARS Directors: USAF and U.S. ARMY	[3]
Inyo National Forest Headquarters	[1]
Directors, California Divisions, ARRL	[2]
Utilities: Pac Bell, Verizon, SoCal Edison, GTE, LAPW, SoCal Gas	[6]
National Interagency Fire Center, Boise and FIREScope Riverside	[2]

STATE OF CALIFORNIA AUXILIARY COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE PLAN

PURPOSE

Funded by the Legislature in the 1980's, the program purpose is to promote adoption and use of qualified volunteers for emergency communications units in and by city and county government jurisdictions in times of disasters and emergencies.

In keeping with that purpose the Auxiliary Communications Service (ACS) was, and is, authorized and established as a part of the Governor's Office of Emergency Services (State OES) of the State of California.

To fulfill the legislative purpose State OES will develop educational materials, programs, policies, procedures, a standard (or model) unit plan and supporting documents, leading to the participation of unpaid [volunteer] specialists, Amateur Radio operators and others during periods of national, state or local emergency, declared or undeclared; and for training and familiarization thereto requisite.

Within State OES the ACS will provide emergency communications in support of the State Warning Center, the State Operations Center (SOC), State OES Region Operations Centers (REOC), State Public Safety Systems, OASIS Satellite System, Communications Support Vehicles, and others as assigned.

1.0 HAZARDS and THREATS

There are various hazards or threats, natural and technological, that any government jurisdiction in the state may encounter. While each jurisdiction may not experience all threats, all ACS units need to be trained for any hazard or threat in case it is needed for mutual aid assistance to other jurisdictions. California has an extensive geographical area, long ocean shoreline, climatic and topographic extremes, and geological faults. Any of these can occasion the need for additional emergency communications to assist, supplement, augment or replace existing government facilities. Hazards and threats, both natural and technological, include but are not limited to:

- Severe storms, tornadoes, flash floods and landslides; slower rising but devastating floods along major river basins and valleys, clogged transportation routes.
- Chemical or hazardous material spills and releases with immediate or long-term health hazards.
- Dam or levee failure that can cause damage and loss of life by sudden surges of water and debris.
- Large scale transportation accidents: automobiles, buses, aircraft, trains and other means.
- Earthquakes damage and interruption in facilities, along with death and destruction.
- Fires threats to wooded areas and adjacent communities; resulting loss of ground cover of steeply sloped areas. Hot dry winds and low humidity can push wildland blazes into urban areas.
- Within the state geologists identify active volcanoes which present potential hazards.
- Nuclear accidents, within or without the state, from fixed nuclear power plant sites, military installations, transportation systems or military aircraft crashes or terrorist activity.
- Unusual incidents that can arise out of terrorism, urban unrest or mass actions.
- Nuclear or conventional war, armed aggression. Military bases and key economic and industrial centers in California could be targets for attacks.

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2.0 JURISDICTION

The jurisdiction covered is the State of California.

The term "operational area" is used in this plan rather than "county". The California Emergency Services Act defines an operational area (OA) as "...an intermediate level of the state emergency services organization, consisting of a county and all political subdivisions within the county area." (§8559 GC). Further, "an operational area may be used by the county and the political subdivisions comprising the operational area for the coordination of emergency activities and to serve as a link in the communications system during a state of emergency or a local emergency." (§8605 GC). Each operational area is a special purpose organization, created to prepare for and coordinate the response to emergencies within a county area. Operational areas coordinate inter jurisdictional emergency operations and mutual aid. (Also see CCR Title 19, §2409)

3.0 AUTHORITY

The Governor is the chief constitutional officer of the State with emergency powers described in the Emergency Services Act (§8550 GC, et seq) (ESA). The State Office of Emergency Services (OES) is a part of the Governor's Office.

The Director of OES coordinates the State's disaster preparedness and response activities, assisted by representatives of State agencies, under the authority of the ESA and Executive Order W-9-91.

The position responsible for the development of emergency services, civil defense, and disaster activities is the Director, Governor's Office of Emergency Services. The development of this plan is the responsibility of the Chief of the Operations Support Branch.

Pursuant to requirements of the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and the California Emergency Plan, Regions, Operational Areas, (and participating cities that establish an ACS or RACES unit) will develop plans consistent with the State ACS Plan and related Policies and Guidelines. State OES will provide a model Santa Luisa ACS Plan for that purpose. Each jurisdiction specifies the parameters of the service, such as how it is to be used and activated. Plan adoption signifies the potential of a communications mutual aid resource that has met with the jurisdictions approval. Copies of adopted plans need to be provided to the respective State OES REOC, and State ACS Program Coordinator, for furtherance of any ACS and RACES Communications Mutual Aid.

California Code of Regulations, (CCR), Title 19, Division 2, Chapter 2 Emergencies and Major Disasters and Chapter 5, Natural Disaster Act; State Emergency Plan, May 1998; California Emergency Services Act; the California Emergency Plan; Section 8607 California Government Code; Disaster Service Worker (DSW) Rules and Regulations adopted 3/30/71, amended 5/13/77, 1/9/79 and revision of 12/15/98.

4.0 ACS OFFICER AND STAFF ORGANIZATION.

Organization of the State OES ACS is based on the key role of the State ACS Officer and Region ACS Officers. See Appendix 2 and ACS SOP manual, and ACS web URL: <http://acs.oes.ca.gov>

The State ACS officer (aka State RACES Officer), and State ACS Program Coordinator, are the designated persons authorized to represent the ACS program with other State Agencies; and with Federal Agencies, such as FEMA, FHWA, FBI, DOJ and others. This authority may be delegated to a State OES Telecommunications Coordinator or designated Support Team Leader as situations may require.

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5.0 PARTICIPANTS

The ACS includes participants highly skilled and experienced in administration, logistics and management, as well as various communications modalities. Specialty areas include computers, computer networks, microwave, radio, satellite, video-conference and others. Appropriate FCC licenses are required for those who may be called upon to operate on the Amateur Radio frequencies.

All applicants must complete an application and other documents required by State OES, including Disaster Service Worker (DSW) registration. A required element is the Loyalty Oath/Affirmation in accordance with Section 3100 (et seq) of the California Government Code. Acceptance in the program is at the discretion of the ACS Program Coordinator and the State ACS Officer.

There are two levels of participants.

5.1 Level I Participants: Those who partake of the program in an on-going process. Due to the potentially sensitive nature of the activities of this level, it includes verification of loyalty and reliability through appropriate records checks by the State OES Law Enforcement Branch. Participants are issued identification cards by the Director or designees; and are expected to report to their assignments as quickly as possible.

5.2 Level II Participants: all others, who will NOT be issued identification cards, but listed on a separate roster; typically, those that may be brought in for service in an extended emergency.

6.0 RESOURCES

The basic function of an ACS unit is to serve all needs of a sponsoring government. Accordingly, they are not assigned *exclusively* to any one service or agency (such as the Sheriff or Police.) In very large jurisdictions sub-units may be developed under the jurisdictions master ACS plan. For example, State Agencies and Departments may develop sub-units as an annex to the State ACS plan. See 8.0

7.0 IDENTIFIERS - TACTICAL CALLS

Tactical Calls are an essential part of Incident Command System communications as they do not change once assigned to a location during an event. Communications response and training, whether on the Public Service or Amateur frequencies, will use tactical station identifiers as well as the appropriate authorized call sign. See Appendix 3.

8.0 ACS UNITS IN OTHER STATE AGENCIES

State agencies may develop a coordinated program within their agency or department subject to, and pursuant to the provisions of this plan by creating, funding and operating an ACS program as an Annex to this State ACS Plan. To do so they discuss the program with State OES and:

- (1) appoint an agency or department program coordinator from management;
- (2) appoint an ACS Officer who serves as unit leader, and is a liaison to the State ACS Officer.
- (3) complete an approved Annex to this plan signed by the agency or department program coordinator, the State ACS program Coordinator, the State ACS Officer, the State agency ACS Officer and the agency ACS program coordinator.
- (4) require ACS Officer participation in State ACS forums, meetings, exercises and conferences, with periodic reports on agency activities along with monitoring unit DSW registrations.

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9.0 EQUIPMENT RESOURCES.

The State Office of Emergency Services provides equipment and systems for various OES units. An ACS communications center (COMMCenter) is located in Sacramento and at each Administrative Region. There may be stations at other locations, or State or agency offices as needed. Volunteer-staffed monitor and relay stations at strategic locations operate under the provisions of this plan.

10.0 FREQUENCY COORDINATION

Day-to-day activities use state government Public Service communications systems and call signs. Amateur Radio frequencies may be used for emergencies; and for training and familiarization for emergency operations when duly licensed operators are available for that use in mutual cooperation with other Amateur Radio Service Licensees. Amateur frequency interference problems in an OA are resolved by the OA ACS Officer in coordination with the State OES Region ACS Officer and the State OES Region Communications Coordinator.

11.0 NETWORKS for COMMUNICATIONS (See graphic, next page)

11.1 STATE LEVEL:

- 11.1.1 Level A for emergency services and management or civil defense organizations of the adjoining states of Arizona, Nevada and Oregon, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
- 11.1.2 Level B for direction and control communications between the State OES Warning Center, the State Operations Center, Region emergency operations centers (REOC's); and other State agency headquarters emergency operations centers (EOC's).
- 11.1.3 Level C for communications between State agency headquarters EOC's and region operations centers of that respective agency if and where appropriate.
- 11.1.4 Level D for communications between State agency regional emergency operations centers and local field elements of that agency.

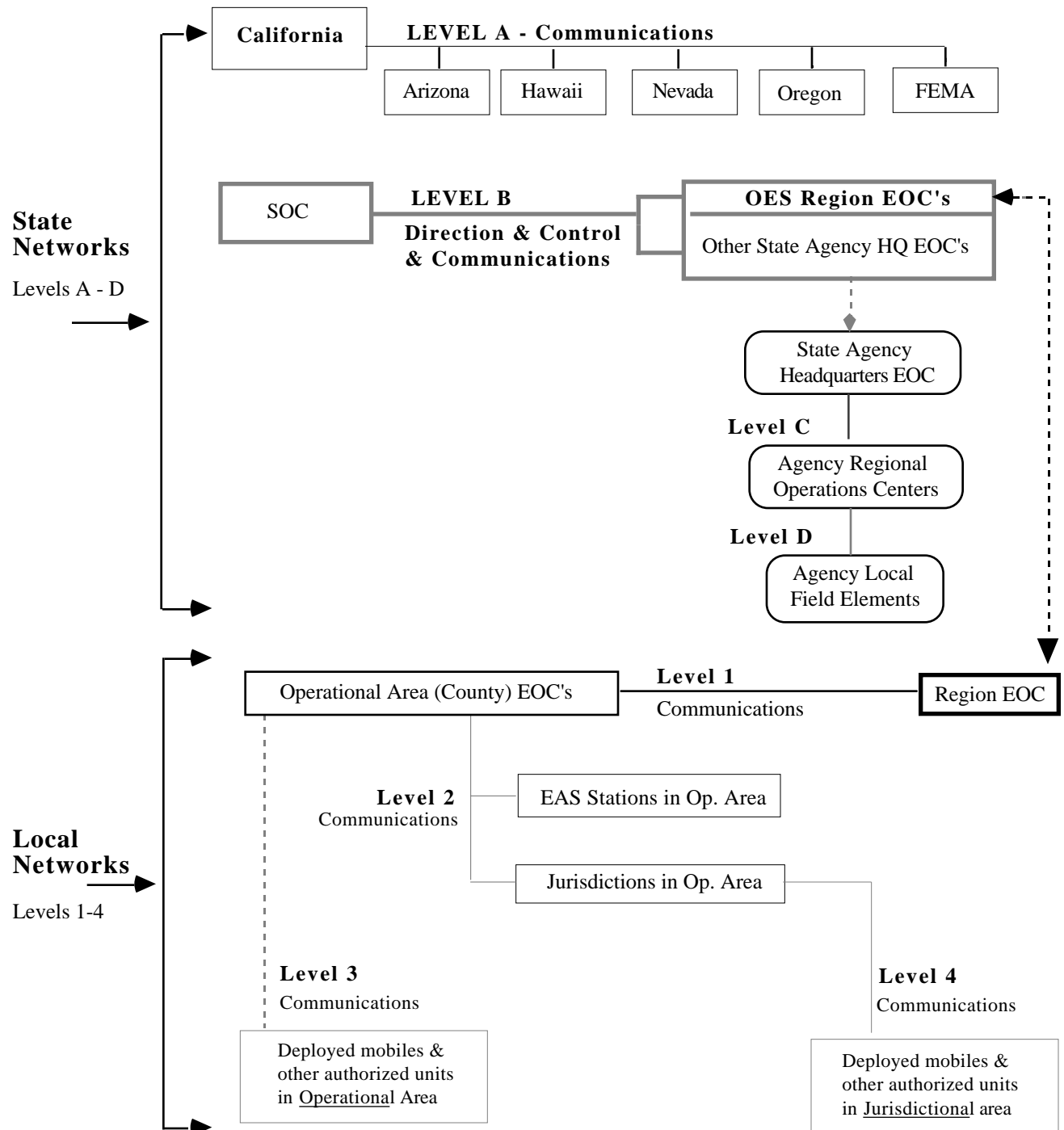
11.2 OPERATIONAL AREA LEVEL:

- 11.2.1 Direction & Control communications between State OES REOC and the Operational Area (County) Emergency Operations Centers within the OES Region.
- 11.2.2 Level 2 nets provide Direction & Control communications between the Operational Area Emergency Operations Center and the jurisdictions within the Operational Area; and between the Operational Area EOC and the Emergency Alert System stations in the Operational Area.
- 11.2.3 Level 3 nets provide communications between the Operational Area EOC and deployed mobile units and other authorized units within the Operational Area.
- 11.2.4 Level 4 nets provide communications between jurisdictional (i.e., City) Emergency Operations Centers and deployed mobiles and other authorized units within the jurisdiction (city).

(See graphic, next page)

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NETWORK LEVELS, STATE AND LOCAL



COMMUNICATIONS NETWORKS

See Appendix 6 and Standard Operations Procedures Manual for Frequencies.

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12.0 STRUCTURED RESPONSE SYSTEMS – SEMS and RIMS – ICS and MACS

Emergency communications units serving government in California encounter structured systems that were legislated to eliminate duplication of efforts and enhance response by standardization. Unit participants must train in, use and deliver emergency information flow in accord with these systems.

The State Emergency Plan (May 1998) defines the emergency management system for all emergencies in California, establishes policies, concepts and general protocols for implementation of the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and other systems that support it.

12.1 SEMS (Section 8607 of the California Government Code)

SEMS consists of five organizational levels activated as necessary: field response, local government, operational area, region and state. These levels, together with the private sector, are collectively referred to as the California Emergency Organization. (State Emergency Plan.)

SEMS is required for managing response to multi-agency and multi-jurisdiction emergencies in California. State agencies must use SEMS. Local governments must use SEMS to be eligible for state funding of certain response-related personnel costs. (California Code of Regulations, Title 19, Division 2, Chapter 5, Natural Disaster Assistance Act, Sections 2920, 2925, and 2930.)

When an Operational Area activates its Emergency Operations Center (EOC) in response to an emergency to any of its Cities, Districts or the County, so must the State (via its Regions).

An Emergency Operations Center (or Incident Command Post in the field) must have its staff organized by the five functions of the Incident Command System. (See Appendix 2.)

SEMS incorporates the use of the Incident Command System (ICS), the Master Mutual Aid Agreement, existing discipline specific mutual aid, the operational area concept, and multi-agency or inter-agency coordination. Other impacts and requirements include incorporation of SEMS into all plans, training and exercises, and documentation of the use of SEMS in planning, training, exercises and actual emergencies. SEMS also led to the development of the Response Information Management System (RIMS).

12.2 RIMS (State Emergency Plan 5/98 Ed.)

Due to SEMS legislation California established communications support procedures and systems to provide information links for elements of the California Emergency Organization; specifically between the OA, the OES REOC, the State Operations Center (SOC), and other state agencies. This communications infrastructure includes the Response Information Management System (RIMS), and the California portion of the National Warning system.

RIMS is a computer-based system that replicates databases on manual or preset intervals for rapid interchange of Event/Incident Reports, Situation Reports, Status Reports, Incident Damage Estimate Reports, Response Plans, Operational Objectives, Levees Incident Status Reports, After Action Reports. Categories include Care & Shelter, Fire and Rescue, Medical and Health, Hazardous Materials, Law Enforcement, Movement, ACS, Summaries, Declarations and others.

Knowledge of RIMS is crucial to the ability of a unit to draw or supply volunteer communications mutual aid. RIMS has replaced prior systems for ACS Mutual Aid. ACS units should follow ICS procedures, including RIMS formats and forms at all times, including such events as loss of the RIMS Internet or computer systems that may become overloaded or fail for some reason. See Mutual Aid Section 13.0. Also see Mutual Aid Graphics, Appendix 4 and 5.

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12.3 INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM (ICS)

The ICS (Incident Command System) is a required component of SEMS. It provides common terminology, modular organization, integrated communications, a unified command structure, consolidated action plans, manageable span-of-control, predesigned incident facilities and comprehensive resource management.

ICS FIVE FUNCTIONS

ICS organizes any emergency response effort into the five basic functions of

1. command;
2. planning/intelligence;
3. operations;
4. logistics, and
5. finance/administration.

ICS LOGISTICS/ COMMUNICATIONS

All communications are the responsibility of the Logistics function

Logistics responsibilities include:

- a. ensure communications systems are working
- b. arrange such transportation as is necessary
- c. provide services, personnel, equipment and materials for the response efforts.
- d. keeps receipts of all expenditures
- e. provide facilities, including new ones during the emergency, if needed

12.4 MULTI-AGENCY or INTERAGENCY COORDINATION SYSTEM (MACS)

This also is a required element of SEMS. A primary aspect of SEMS regulation is the need to use multi-agency or inter-agency coordination at all SEMS levels. Its purpose is to cause diverse organizations to work together and communicate with each other in a coordinated effort to facilitate decisions for overall emergency response activities and sharing of critical resources and prioritization of incidents.

Multi agency coordination implies multiple agencies within a single area of jurisdiction, or a discipline (such as between all agencies within a city or a county such as departments.)

Inter-agency coordination implies between disciplines, between different jurisdictions or between different political levels, such as between local police department, county sheriff, and a state police.

A Resource Ordering System (MACS 420) has been used for years by local, state and federal agencies nationwide for unique identification of incidents and of each resource request, which facilitates processing of multiple requests by multiple dispatchers simultaneously. It creates a paper trail so a sending agency, a receiving agency, and all responsible ordering points in between, can track individual resources from the time of dispatch until arrival back home and release from the incident. It provides dozens of federal, state, and local agencies better utilization of resources, and at lower costs.

See separate materials on mission, tracking, resource and order numbers.

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13.0 MUTUAL AID.

Mutual aid is the voluntary provision of services and facilities by agencies or organizations to assist each other when existing resources prove to be inadequate.

Emergency Mutual Aid response and recovery activities are generally conducted at the request and under the direction of the affected local government. Some emergency responses are led by designated State agencies. Such agencies have jurisdiction at the State level of those emergencies or disasters. In some cases there may be joint response, requiring a Unified Command for coordinated response between State and local jurisdictions: e.g., hazardous material, nuclear power plant, and terrorism emergencies. (See: State Emergency Plan, The California Emergency Organization).

The general flow of mutual aid is from field to the city (where applicable), to the county or special district (organized under SEMS as part of an Operational Area), then to the state OES REOC, and thence to the state operations center (SOC). See Mutual Aid Concept - Flow of Resource Requests - Appendix 4 (source State Emergency Plan)

The State Emergency Plan lists standardized discipline-specific statewide mutual aid systems, either coordinated from jurisdictional EOCs or by a departmental operations center (DOC). However, for Telecommunications there is not a similar system although it is covered by the California Master Mutual Aid Agreement. See Discipline Specific Mutual Aid Systems - Appendix 5 (Source: State Emergency Plan, 1998)

ACS/RACES communications resources may be requested by, and supplied to, other jurisdictions in accord with established inter-governmental mutual aid procedures. This includes the use of the ICS, RIMS between the OA and the REOC, and existing agreements for mutual aid with adjoining jurisdictions. ACS Officers should know that Operations and Logistics Officers in EOC assignments may rotate to those without knowledge of how to handle an ACS or RACES request.

Under the ICS Logistics is responsible for filling emergency requests for Communications services and equipment. This includes mutual aid requests for ACS volunteers. An OA Operations Section coordinates resources committed to an OA EOC, and makes request for supporting resources to the OA Logistics Section. At the REOC level, the REOC Logistics and REOC Operations sections do the same function when an OA requests mutual aid.

ACS participants at any level may face control numbering systems and should be aware of the differences. To ensure accurate tracking between systems, OES has a cross reference for Order and Request Numbers on the RIMS mission tasking form.

14.0 MOBILIZATION

14.1 Authority to use this service is delegated by the State OES Director to

- (1) Operations Support Branch Chief; Telecommunications Sections Chief, State ACS/RACES Coordinator, State ACS Officer;
- (2) Region Administrators, Region Communications Coordinators, Region ACS Officers.

14.2 Requests for use of this service from any government agency shall be directed to the State OES Region Communications Coordinator or to the State ACS Coordinator.

14.3 Business, corporations and private individuals cannot request or mobilize these resources.

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15.0 FCC RACES OPERATIONS (Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service – RACES)

15.1 This plan will qualify State of California OES for FEMA (Federal Emergency Management Agency) matching funds under the Federal Contributions Program. This section of the plan (along with other appropriate sections) shall serve as the RACES Plan.

15.2 RACES, *as a condition of operations*, applies to FCC Amateur Radio Service Licensees when operating on the FCC Amateur Radio Service frequencies, and only those frequencies. FCC RACES regulations apply **ONLY** while operating on Amateur frequencies *and during that time only*. The use of FCC Amateur Radio *frequencies* is limited to training and emergency communications. If operating on government frequencies RACES regulations do not apply.

15.3 The RACES, *as a program or service*, is in the FCC Regulations so FCC Amateur licensees can continue to operate on specific frequencies after declaration of a national emergency (when other Amateur operations can be ordered to cease.) Non-national emergency situations require cooperation with other Amateur licensees who may be also operating on those frequencies in a non-RACES condition as there is *no* exclusive right to a FCC Amateur frequency, although coordination does occur on VHF and UHF repeater frequencies.

15.4 RACES is an appropriate use of the ACS when so authorized by the ACS program coordinator or the State ACS Officer. If the State ACS Officer or ACS program coordinator are not available, and the situation dictates that a RACES condition is essential, each Region ACS Officer is delegated the authority to activate the RACES for the benefit of their Region, notifying Sacramento as soon as possible. If the above authorizers are unavailable in an emergency, then the OES Executive Staff, Branch Chief or a Region Administrator can authorize a RACES condition.

15.5 Thereupon, the ACS officer, ACS coordinator, or a RACES Operations Supervisor, will declare a RACES condition and assign duly licensed operators to that activity for *an appropriate portion of the ACS*. When the RACES condition ends, a similar action will terminate RACES operations by announcement, informing all those assigned RACES duties.

15.6 In the event of an emergency invoking the President's war emergency powers, RACES operations will be governed by paragraph 97.407(b) of the FCC Rules and Regulations, 47 CFR. Operations will be restricted to frequencies assigned and coordinated by the Governor's Office of Emergency Services. During a national emergency the following Amateur radio frequencies are designated for RACES. Otherwise they are subject to shared use and are not discrete HF ACS channels.

1987.0L	State RACES 160 meter voice primary
3545.5L	State RACES Amtor/CW
3992.0L	State RACES 80 meter voice primary
3960.0L	State RACES 80 meter voice secondary
3997.0L	State RACES 80 meter voice for military station contact & coordination
3999.5L	State RACES 80 meter voice Tertiary
7097.5L	State RACES Amtor/CW
7120.0L	State RACES Amtor/CW
7248.5L	State RACES 40 meter voice Primary
14050.0	State RACES Amtor/CW
14220.5	State RACES 20 meter voice Primary

16.0 REVIEW

This plan, and its appendices, shall be reviewed for completeness, currentness, and accuracy not later than four (4) years after the latest approval date.

* * * * *

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APPROVALS AND CONCURRENCES

____9/10/01____
Date

____/s/ Cary R. Mangum____
Cary R. Mangum
State ACS Officer / State RACES Officer

____9/10/01____
Date

____/s/ George B. Whitney____
George Whitney
Chief, Operations Support Branch

____10/10/01____
Date

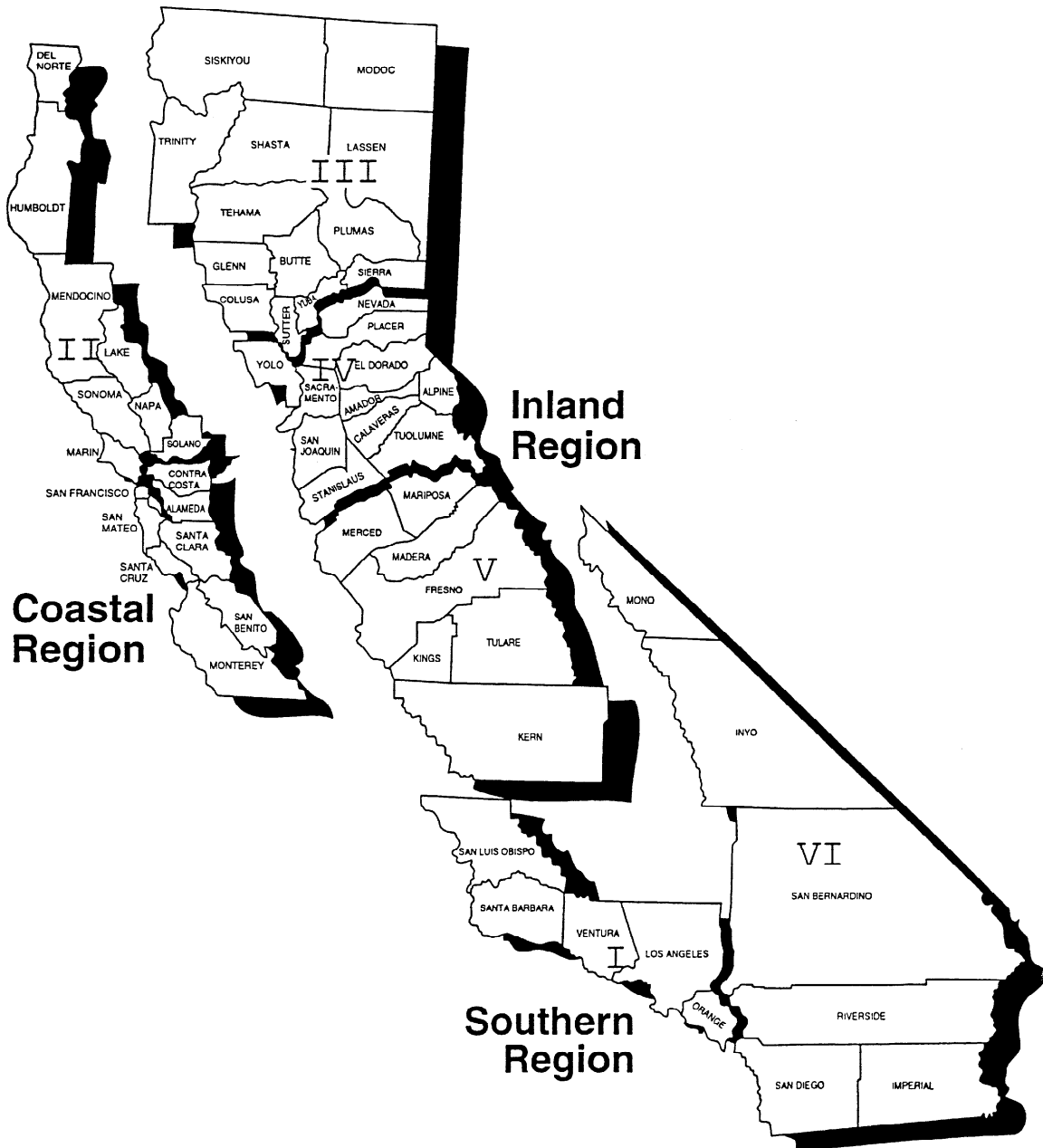
____/s/ Mark Ghilerducci____
Mark Ghilerducci
Deputy Director Emergency Operations
Planning and Training

____10/24/01____
Date

____/s/ Dallas Jones____
Dallas Jones Director, OES

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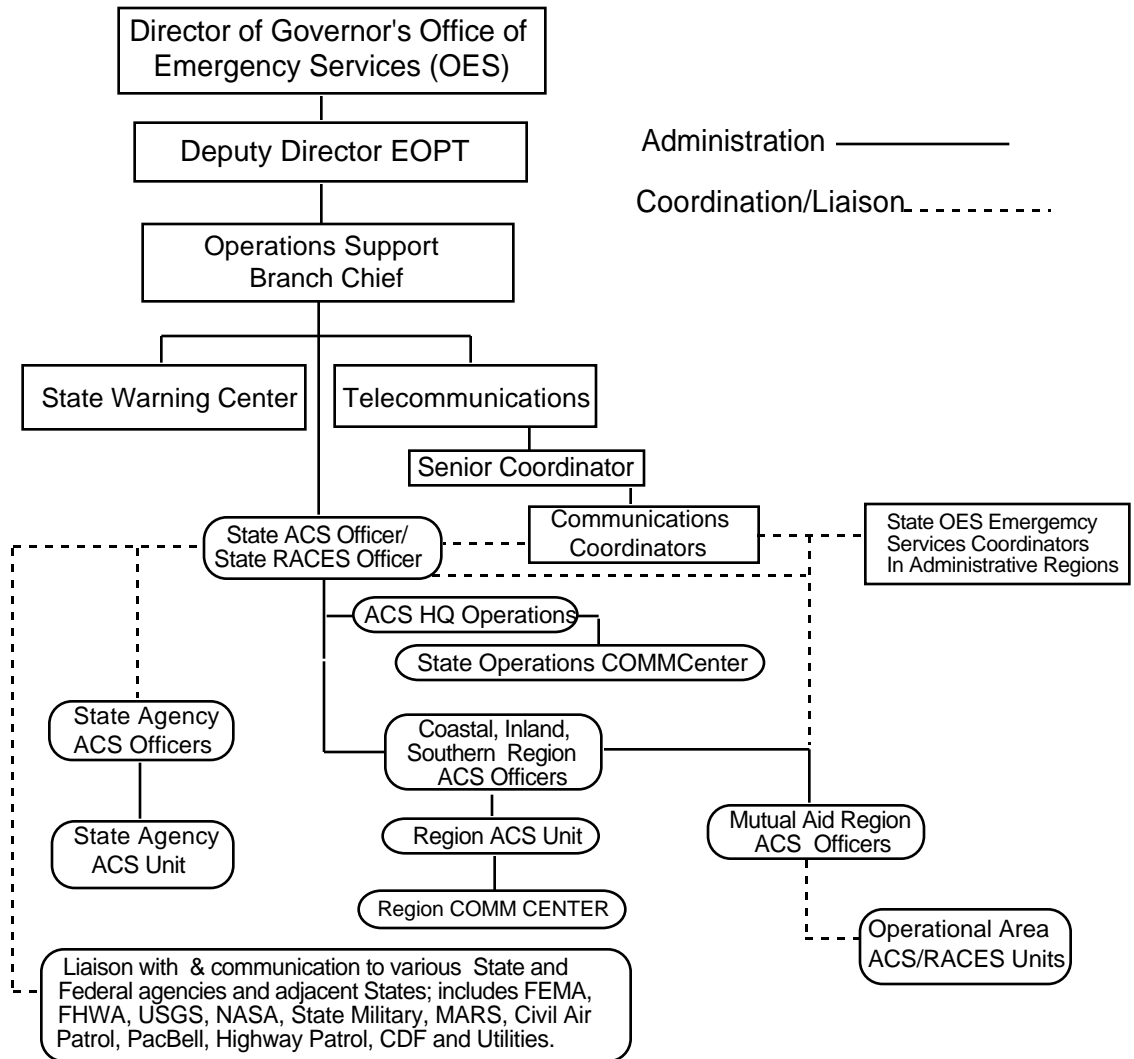
Administrative Regions and Mutual Aid Regions



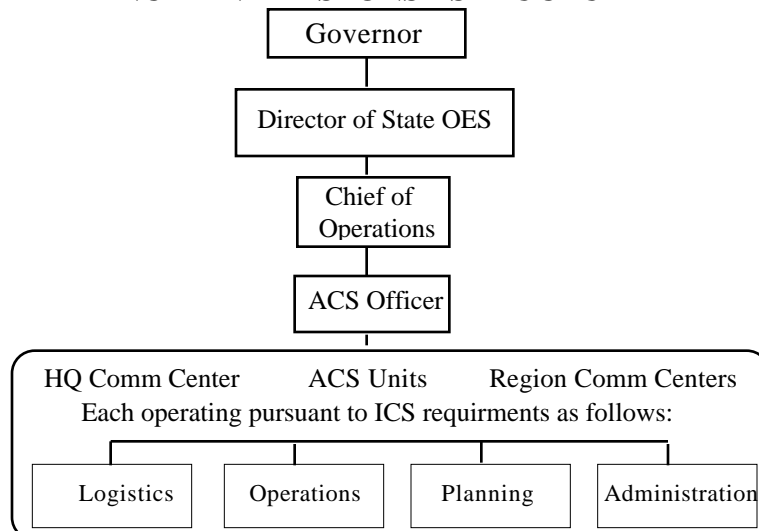
Map of State
APPENDIX 1

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ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



INCIDENT RESPONSE STRUCTURE



APPENDIX 2

STATE OF CALIFORNIA AUXILIARY COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE PLAN

1. EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTERS TACTICAL CALLSIGNS

STATE OPERATIONS CENTER (SOC)]	"CALIFORNIA"
STATE OES COASTAL REGION	"COASTAL"
STATE OES INLAND REGION	"INLAND"
STATE OES SOUTHERN REGION	"SOUTHERN"
STATE OES Mutual Aid locations/designators may vary:	
Redding	"STATE OES REDDING"
Fresno	"STATE OES FRESNO"
San Diego	"STATE OES SAN DIEGO"
OPERATIONS CONTROL CENTER (OCC)	"OCC RIVERSIDE"
FIRE REGIONAL COORDINATORS	"FIRE REGION (number)"
Example: Fire Region 1	"Fire Region 1"
LAW REGIONAL COORDINATORS	"LAW REGION (number)"
Example: Law Region 1	"Law Region 1"
STATE OF ARIZONA	"ARIZONA"
STATE OF HAWAII	"HAWAII"
STATE OF OREGON	"OREGON"
STATE OF NEVADA	"NEVADA STATE EOC"
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, NEVADA	"DOE CENTRAL NEVADA"
STATE OF WASHINGTON	"WASHINGTON STATE"
FEMA REGIONS	"FEMA REGION (number)"
Example: FEMA Region 9	"FEMA Region 9"
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY	"USGS"
NASA AMES RESEARCH	"NASA AMES"
PACIFIC BELL (VARIOUS SITES)	"PACBEL EOC (Location)"
NATIONAL INTERAGENCY FIRE CENTER, BOISE	"FIRE CENTER BOISE"
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON	"SOCAL EDISON"
VERIZON	"VERIZON THOUSAND OAKS"
CALTRANS HEADQUARTERS	"CALTRANS HEADQUARTERS"
CALTRANS DISTRICTS	"CALTRANS (location) or (District #)"
STATE HEALTH SERVICES FACILITIES	"HEALTH SERVICES (Location)"

**STATE OF CALIFORNIA
AUXILIARY COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE PLAN**

Graphic from State Emergency Plan, page 37 Part 1 Attachment D

Mutual Aid Flow Chart
Appendix 4

**STATE OF CALIFORNIA
AUXILIARY COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE PLAN**

Graphic from State Emergency Plan, page 38 Part 1 Attachment E

**STATE OF CALIFORNIA
AUXILIARY COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE PLAN**

NETWORK FREQUENCIES

ACS CommCenter communications networks are established according to need depending upon the situation. Activity can occur from the OES State Operations Center (SOC) CommCenter or from one or more of the Region CommCenters.

Level A nets (page 9) are established from SOC CommCenter if, and as, needed to link the State OES Warning Center or the SOC to FEMA and/or adjoining states.

Level B nets (page 9) are established to or by State OES Region Emergency Operation Centers (REOC's) as appropriate.

For communications in California, Operational Area communications are with the State OES REOC serving their area, and not to the SOC in Sacramento. Under SEMS and RIMS that is the required structure for information and mutual aid.

Any level of activity may include the use of, or monitoring of, Amateur radio service frequencies as well as government frequencies. REOC frequencies usually will be on VHF or UHF due to the short paths of communications. Occasionally HF may be used when conditions are appropriate.

If State ACS activates operations on the Amateur frequencies at the State OES ACS CommCenter in Sacramento, it is primarily for REOC coordination and information. Depending on the situation it may use or monitor these AMATEUR RADIO frequencies using tactical call "California", callsign "W6SIG" (or K0OES):

7230 KHZ LSB - Primary Daytime Amateur Radio Frequency
3992 KHZ LSB - Primary Nighttime Amateur Radio Frequency
1987 KHZ LSB - Alternate Nighttime Amateur Radio Frequency

For Region frequencies refer to the respective State OES Region ACS plan or resource directory.

During an emergency, exercise, or drill, the Region EOC's may use the primary Amateur frequencies for Level B purposes (with OES Headquarters); then move their Operational Area (County) stations to a separate sub-net (level 1) that may be HF, VHF or UHF, or Microwave depending on the circumstances.

The above frequencies are used by the California Emergency Services Net for tests and exercises in support of the OAs and the REOCs. The use of these channels is not guaranteed, as all Amateur service frequencies are shared. They may be occupied and require use of an alternate frequency, such as 10 KHz + or - off the stated frequency. Again, use of the amateur frequencies is not guaranteed as other channels may be better for the then current needs.

The ACS operates on all authorized frequencies, such as State, U.S. Government, US and CA military, Civil Air Patrol, Aeronautical, Local Government, Fire, Police, Citizens, Broadcast, Amateur and other services. Frequency planning and coordination is the responsibility of the Chief, Telecommunications Branch; and is delegated to the State OES Communications Coordinators and ACS Executive staff.

Appendix 6
Network Frequencies